cast and warmer; northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 40. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association,

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# WILSON ASKS CONGRESS TO DECLARE THAT WAR EXISTS; CALLS FOR AN ARMY FORCE OF AT LEAST 500,000 MEN; BOTH HOUSES READY TO GRANT FULL DEMANDS TO-DAY; U-BOAT SINKS ARMED AMERICAN VESSEL; 11 MEN MISSING

at Night Off Coast of Brittany.

and Action Is Expected by Nightfall.

GUNNERS ARE RESCUED MARTIN ACTS IN SENATE

17 Americans in Crew of 39 Stone Balks at Task and -Ship Left Here With \$500,000 Cargo.'

The steamship Aztec, the second armed American merchant vessel to sail from a port on this side of the Atlantic, was runk at 9:15 o'clock last night by a Ger-France. The cable message from the American Consul at Brest which brought owners, the Oriental Navigation Com- ommendation. pany, said a heavy sea was running the Capitol to-night the Senate and House reconvened and an identic joint

A despatch from Washington says that resolution was introduced in both he the sinking of the Aztec said that ap- on war against the Imperial German parently Lieut. Fuller Gresham and Government and bring the conflict to a twelve American bluejackets, constitut- successful conclusion. og the armed guard of the vessel, had squarely amidehips, emitting a powerful

#### First Boat Smashed.

The guard with the captain and three members of the crew in the second boat to leave the sinking vessel ap-parently were picked up by the French patrol boat Strius after three hours elapsed. Eleven men are thought to have been drowned when the first boat to put off was smashed.

The third boat, containing the second leven are reported missing leads to the sellef at the embassy that it must have

The Aztec, a slow moving freighter of 1.727 gross tonnage, stenued from New York for Havre on March 18 with a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000. She was use to reach Havre to-morrow.

The Aztec, under command of Capt. Water O'Brien, waz manned by a crew of thirty-nine. Seventeen of this numairty-nine. Seventeen of this num-including the captain, were Ameri-

Americans in Crew.

cond mate, \$5 Garfield

G. C. LARRIN. avenue, West Lyan, Mass.

E J. O'Brinn, third mate, 60 Burgess place, Passide, N. J.

B Bourness, engineer, 248 Forbell avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARRY LABRIN, engineer, \$5 Garfield avenue West Lynn, Mass. HEREER'T COLLINS, engineer, 510 East Pifth street, Wilmington, Del. CHARLES ERICKSON, engineer, 829 Fifty-eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y. CHESTER T. LEE, steward, 111 Secra-

mento street, San Francisco

WATSON SIANT, radio operator, New Kmar, 827 Twenty-nigth street

ULIAN R. MACOMBUR, Honolule.

CHARLES PINNAPOLO, HOROIUE. ENLA KOART, Hawali Faro Davis, Hawali

H K. Paice, Hawaii.

Whather or not the Antee fought being bettle with her undersea adver-sary has not been disclosed. Her owners heve, however, that she had no chance gunners under command of a warrant

# GUN CREW MEMBERS.

#### Navy Department Rejoices Over News of Rescue.

ght that the sinking of the Aztec prob aid not affect the policy of arming which will be continued in the cofficient manner possible. The Navy That ment rejoiced at the report that detached from the gunboat which will be reintroduced in is given out by the Navy De-

Quartermaster, first class, next of newaln, next of kin, mother. South Second boatswain's mate, first class, mother, Annie M. Opolucci, rect. S W., Washington; Adolph enough to

Whitney Front and Broadway, Cin-

Freighter Aztec Torpedoed Resolutions Are Introduced

Democratic Floor Leader Takes Place.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Adoption of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists and setting forth in direct terms the purpose of the United States to use an submarine off an island near Brest, all the resources at its command to push the conflict to a successful termination will be the first step to be taken by Conthe news of the ship's sinking to her gress in response to the President's rec-

French Admiralty despatches to the Prench Embassy to-night announcing all the resources of the country to carry

Because of the opposition to the meas been saved, but that eleven of the crew ure by Senator Stone, chairman of the were reported missing. The report said Foreign Relations Committee, the reso-the Aztec was torpedoed without warn-lution was introduced in the Senate by off Oueseant. The torpedo struck Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic arely amidships, emitting a powerful floor leader. Representative Flood and putting the wireless out of comtee, introduced it in the House.

#### Authorizes Wilson to Act.

The resolution follows:

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Im-perial German Government and the Government and people of the United States and making provision to prose-

Whereas the recent acts of the Im-perial German Government are acts of war against the Government and people of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress agreembled that the state of war batween the United States and the Imperial German Gov-ernment which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby for-

mally declared; and That the President be, and be ereby, authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resource to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the

The following were the Americans conflict to a successful termination.

among the crew and addresses of their marrest relatives as filed here with the Hulted States Shipping Commissioner:

L.J. Avenagon, mate, 535 Fittleth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G.G. Lawrest record mate 55 Gardeld.

#### mittees meet to-morrow morning. Action Probable at Once.

Representative Gardner, Massachu offered a resolution providing for setts, offered a resolution providing a flat declaration of war in the amble of which he asserts that triumph of Germany would destroy the by nightfall to-morrow Congress will have made its declaration. Among som of the Senate leaders, however, ther disposition to proceed deliberatel mento street, San Francisco.

NET T. Long, messman, New York that the usual parliamentary course by that the usual parliamentary course be taken. In the latter event the resolution after it is adopted by the Hous might be held back for a day or two. Leaders of both Houses devoted their energies to clearing the parliamentary stage for the appearance of the Presi-dent and to making preparations for the

consideration of the war resolution Other features of the emergency logis lative programme will not be decided upon until this is out of the way. I Her owners leaders, after the initial resolution and no chance passed, to take up the appropria the purpose of the Administration believe, however, that she had no change to fight, since she was sunk at night bills which failed of enactment during when a heavy sea was running. The vestile last Congress. Following these a bill was armed with two 5 inch guns, one forward and one aft, manned by naval forward and one aft, manned by naval emergency expenses will probably be at

What other financial measures are be proposed is yet to be decided. measure increasing the incom tax and profits tax and possibly provide ing for the imposition of a stamp tax has been discussed. A revision of the tariff upward when the more immediate problems are out of the way is said to be under consideration. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Officials said

# Only Emergency Legislation.

Other measures which have a place the legislative programme of an emer-gency character are the espionage bill were as follows:
well are follows:
well are follows:
houses in the form in which it was
passed by the Senate at the last Congresn: a censorship bill and the bill to
authorize the shipping board to take
over vessels under construction in
American yards.

Various other measures for raising revenue and stimulating the war fervo and meeting the responsibilities it in volves were presented in the House, but the leaders of Congress generally will confine their deliberations if possible to the consideration of only emergency legislation and of this there will be enough to occupy its attention for sev-

# PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

DRESIDENT WILSON'S address to Con-

assume the responsibility of making.

before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of Pebruary it was its pur-pose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediter ranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape atgiven at least a fair chance to save their lives

in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain de-

The new policy has swept every restriction flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without ought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of prin-

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would, in fact, be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no veapons which it could use at sea except these. which it is impossible to employ as it is em-ploying them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world

have always, even in the darkest periods of the credits which will now be necessary enmodern history, been deemed innocent and tirely on money borrowed.

It is our duty. I most respectfully urge, to

One of the thirty that have the forces that are fighting for freedom in the tience and forbearance world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit have been impossible, partner for a league of honor.

We shall, happily.

ful and innocent people cannot be.

merce is a warfare against mankind. It is a which would be produced by vast loans. war against all nations. American ships have of counsel and a temperateness of judgment be- in every way to be effective there. fitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away.

nation, but only the vindication of right, of champion.

arms, our right to use the seas against unlaw- fall. ful interference, our right to keep our people would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the

It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas I have called the Congress into ex- of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the traordinary session because there are serious, defence of rights which no modern publicist has insure the observance of those principles, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and ever before questioned their right to defend. Neutrality is no longer feasible or demade immediately, which it was neither right The intimation is conveyed that the armed

> Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; the last of neutrality in such circumstances. it is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they reach out to the very roots of

SOLEMN AND EVEN TRAGICAL CHARACTER OF THE STEP I AM TAKING AND OF THE GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH IT INVOLVES. BUT IN UNHESITATING STITUTIONAL DUTY, I ADVISE THAT THE CONGRESS DECLARE THE RECENT COURSE OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN LESS THAN WAR AGAINST THE GOVERN-MENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their STATES. That it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the

> volve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to

> It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efdefent way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment

of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines It will involve the immediate addition to the

armed forces of the United States already proyided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service. and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force they may be needed and can be handled in tude toward life.

intercourse of the world.

of adequate credits to the Government, susterrible as was the reality of its power, was us—however hard it may be for them, for the not in fact Russian in origin in character or time being to believe that this is spoken from I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, may be equitable by taxation because it seems tion of the lives of non-combatants, men, may be equitable by taxation because it seems added, in all their native majesty and might, to because of that friendship exercising a pawomen and children engaged in pursuits which to me that it would be most unwise to base the forces that are fighting for freedom in the tience and forbearance which would other

Property can be paid for; the lives of peace- protect our people so far as we may against and innocent people cannot be.

One of the things that have served to continue us that the Prussian autocracy was not and actions toward the millions of men and and could need the continue us that the Prussian autocracy was not and actions toward the millions of men and The present German warfare against com- would be likely to arise out of the inflation

In carrying out the measures by which these been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which things are to be accomplished we should keen it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering the ships and people of other neutral and as little as possible in our two preparation nations have been sunk and over- and in the equipment of our own military forces whelmed in the waters in the same way. There with the duty—for it will be a very practical has been no discrimination. The challenge is duty-of supplying the nations already at war to all mankind. Each nation must decide for with Germany with the materials which they happily, not a matter of conjecture but a fact itself how it will meet it. The choice we make can obtain only from us or by our assistance for ourselves must be made with a moderation. They are in the field and we should help them, trigues which have more than once come per-

through the several executive departments of carried on at the instigation, with the support Our motive will not be revenge or the vic- the Government, for the consideration of your and even under the personal direction of offitorious assertion of the physical might of the committees measures for the accomplishment of human right, of which we are only a single that it will be your pleasure to deal with them States. as having been framed after very careful When I addressed the Congress on the thought by the branch of the Government upon twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it which the responsibility of conducting the war generous interpretation possible upon them bewould suffice to assert our neutral rights with and safeguarding the nation will most directly

While we do these things, these deeply mosafe against unlawful violence. But armed neu-mentous things, let us be very clear and make ant of them as we ourselves were), but only trality, it now appears, is impracticable. Be-very clear to all the world what our motives in the selfish designs of a Government that did submarines are in effect outlaws when and our objects are. My own thought has not used as the German submarines have been used been driven from its habitual and normal course they have played their part in serving to conagainst merchant shipping, it is impossible to by the unhappy events of the last two months, defend ships against their attacks as the law and I do not believe that the thought of the tains no real friendship for us and means to has assumed that merchantmen nation has been altered or clouded by them.

had in mind when I addressed the Congress on is eloquent evidence. the 3d of February and on the 26th of February.

the world as against selfish and autocratic have a friend; and that in the presence of its helping her, she can do no other.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable nor constitutionally permissible that I should guards which we have placed on our merchant the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law that peace and freedom lies in the existence On the third of February last I officially laid and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen

> We are at the beginning of an age in which will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their Govnments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized State

> We have no quarrel with the German peoole. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neigh-RECENT bor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of GOVERNMENT TO BE IN FACT NOTHING affairs which will give them an opportunity to free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct strike and make conquest. Such designs can be no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception

aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept courts or behind the carefully guarded con-They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of demobe trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a vitals away, the plottings of luner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption scated at its purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurseace of the world by the wonderful and heartmn; things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Russia was known by those who knew it heart in all the vital habits of her thought in all the intimate relationships of her people that seon as spoke their natural instinct, their habitual atti-

It will involve also, of course, the granting political structure, long as it had steed and mate relations of mutual advantage between Autocracy that crowned the summit of her

> and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without. our industries and our commerce.

Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began, and it is, unproved in our courts of justice that the inllously near to disturbing the peace and disio-I shall take the liberty of suggesting, cating the industries of the country have been cial agents of the Imperial German Government the several objects I have mentioned. I hope accredited to the Government of the United

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most cause we knew that their source lay, any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorwhat it pleased and told its people nothing. But vince us at last that that Government enteract against our peace and security at its con-I have exactly the same thing in mind now venience. That it means to stir up enemies that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate against us at our very doors the intercepted

principles of peace and the justice in the life of ernment, following such methods, we can never and the peace which she has treasured.

power and to set up amongst the really free and organized power, always lying in wait to acself-governed peoples of the world such a cou- complish we know not what purpose, there can cert of purpose and of action as will henceforth be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of

where the peace of the world is involved and battle with this natural for to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the na-tion to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no vell of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the Gergreat and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for de mocracy. Its peace must be planted upon the

rusted foundations of political liberty.

WE HAVE NO SELFISH ENDS TO SERVE. WE DESIRE NO CONQUEST, NO FOR OURSELVES, NO MATERIAL COM-PENSATION FOR THE SACRIFICES WE SHALL FREELY MAKE. WE ARE BUT ONE OF THE CHAMPIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND, WE SHALL BE SATISFIED WHEN THOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN MADE AS SECURE AS THE FAITH AND TH FREEDOM OF THE NATION CAN MAKE

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctillo the to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has in-

deed avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted\_now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government cratic nations. No autocratic Government could to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austriapartnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna

We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

purselves as belligerents in a high spirit of the and fairness because we not without antmus, not in comity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running namuel

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing

We shall, happily, still have an opportunity One of the things that have served to con- to prove that friendship in our daily attitude women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are, in fact, loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty o allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty It will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if lifts its head at all, it will lift it only and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentiemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of flery trial and sacrifice ahead of It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall tight things which we have always carried nearest our hearts-for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our for ones, everything that we are and everyon the 22d of January last; the same that I note to the German Minister at Mexico city thing that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is We are accepting this challenge of hostile privileged to spend her blood and her might for Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the purpose because we know that in such a Gov- the principles that gave her birth and happiness

President Asks for Authority to Employ All Resources of Nation.

WOULD HELP ENTENTE

Vote of Credit Necessary to Prosecute Conflict Also Requested.

KAISER IRRESPONSIBLE

"Has Thrown Aside All Considerations of Humanity and Right."

PACIFISTS ARE ROUTED

Struck Dumb by Message and Applause Which Follows.

Washington, April 2 - War to the ill with the German Government, a war waged to the full extent of America's power on land and sea on behalf of the free peoples of the world for the vindication of human rights-that was what President Wilson asked Congress to-night to sauction in the most fateful nessage ever delivered by an American President

Declaring that armed neutrality had ailed and instead was certain to draw is into war without even the rights of belligerents and that it was not for his country to choose the path of subman Government had been nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States and immediately to employ all the reources of this country to bring the German Government to terms and bring peace to the world.

# Demands of Wilson

The President asked Congress To declare that a state of war exists

he country. To exert all the power and resources ng the German Government to

The practical military incasures which the President asks for are: Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country Immediate raising of a standing army through universal liability to service of more than a million men in increments of 500,000 each

limmediate strengthening of the nay), with particular reference combailing German submarines. Granting of adequate credits to the clovernment to be sustained by tax Extension of liberal financial credits

to the Entente nations. Supplying the Entente patiens with the materials they en from the United States

The other salient features which the President brings out are these. Armed neutrality is impracticable, as it is certain to draw the nation into war without giving it the rights or effectiveness of belligerents.
Submission to Germany is a course the nation cannot follow.

The nation's quarrel is not with the German people, but against 'an fre-sponsible Government which has thrown aside all consideration of hu manity and of right and is running

The United States "shall, if neces sary, spend the whole force of the nation" to break Germany's power This country will not wage war agains Austria unless Austria forces it to this

Congress will immediately grain the authority the President asked for The resolutions declaring a state of war to exist were introduced in both houses to-night as soon as the moreover of the President had been delivered Then will be reached to-morrow and probably passed. At the measures that the President urged will receive the full approva-

and Congress, stirred to its depth to night by his patriotic address in prepared to follow him. Pacifism has been beate to a frazzle. It may lift its head in Con-

to a frazzle. It may lift its head in Congress, but the rentiment is overwhelmingly bettind the President.

The long awaited autouncement of the President's decision went beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocates of a policy of aggressive warfare against Germany. The ball was pacifies who had clurg to the hope that the President would favor at the most merely a defensive war were struck dumb with surfaces. fensive war were struck dumb with sur with German countenances and German inst names, which reached its climax in the assault or Senator Lodge, received its answer to-night. It reacted on itself

The Provident road his message to the

#### GERMAN SHOUTER HANGED. | SOUTH WANTS WAR, | ALL N. Y. POLICE TO GO ON DUTY | NEW YORK WOMAN **GUARD FOR WILSON** AIDED BY CAVALRY He Is Cut Down in Time to Save

Precautions Taken When He Refuses to Change Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Extra precau- shouted "Hoch der Kaiser!" as he stood The South and Southwest are ther- duty as a result of a secret order issued

His Life.

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo., April 2 -- A stranger believed to be a German, who

# Ex-President Back From Long Speaking Tour.

how we can help. Unless war continues a same deal with any disorder or other emerations a same deal with any disorder or other emerations. We wanted to get out of own. He did

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur iprings. West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Daly one night from New York—Adv.

How we can help. Unless war continues deal with any disorder or other emeration of day gency.

All policemen will remain on duty until further orders. Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, new in service with the universal military training was held in high favor.

### W. H. TAFT FINDS Commissioner Woods Issues Secret Order to Bluecoats. At 8 o'clock this morning every mem-

ber of the Police Department will be on

### PASSES AS YEOMAN Miss Marie S. Dahm Is Finger Print Expert.

MANINGTON, April 2.—Extra precausing a proportion bills and the factors appropriation bills and the factors appropriate forms and the factors appropriate from the factors appropriate forms and factors and facto

# and will not be repeated.

assembled houses amidst scenes without a parallel. Never before has a war mes-eage been delivered by an American President in terson, and rever before has an American President journeyed to